

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

MRP PROPERTIES COMPANY, LLC, §
VALERO REFINING COMPANY- §
OKLAHOMA, VALERO REFINING §
COMPANY-TENNESSEE, L.L.C., §
THE PREMCOR REFINING GROUP §
INC., VALERO REFINING-TEXAS, §
L.P. and ULTRAMAR INC. §

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. §

Defendant.

Case No.:
2:17-cv-11174-TLL-PTM

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, MRP PROPERTIES COMPANY, LLC (“MRP”), VALERO REFINING COMPANY-OKLAHOMA (“Valero-OK”), VALERO REFINING COMPANY-TENNESSEE, L.L.C. (“Valero-TN”), THE PREMCOR REFINING GROUP INC. (“Premcor”), VALERO REFINING-TEXAS, L.P. (“Valero-TX”) and ULTRAMAR INC. (“Ultramar”) (collectively, the “Valero Companies” or “Plaintiffs”), by and through their undersigned attorneys, allege the following against Defendant, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (“Defendant” or the “Government”), in this First Amended Complaint:

INTRODUCTION

1. Leading up to and during World War II (“WWII”), the Government controlled the operation of the nation’s petroleum refining industry broadly and the nation’s refineries specifically to ensure the manufacture and availability of petroleum products necessary to win the war. Government control was complete and pervasive. At the refinery level, the Government determined allocations and sources of crude oil and other feed stocks, what products to produce from those materials, the level of production, and the prices at which, and the purchasers to whom, products would be sold. The Government had and exercised the authority to cut off crude oil supplies entirely or to seize a refinery in the event of non-compliance with Government directives. Simply put, during the wartime period, refineries were run in the way the Government required them to be run.

2. Today, the Valero Companies have the responsibility of addressing contamination and incurring environmental response costs associated with the Government’s wartime operations at certain refineries the Valero Companies now own. To be clear, with the exception of Ultramar, the Valero Companies did not own or operate the refineries that are the subject of this action (the “Sites”) during the wartime period. The Valero Companies purchased the Sites much later in time. The Valero Companies have requested that the Government pay its fair share of these response costs through a negotiated process, but the Government has refused to do

so. Thus, the Valero Companies are bringing this action pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (“CERCLA”), for response costs related to the investigation and cleanup of wartime contamination at the Sites. After all, it was the Government—and not the Valero Companies—that directed and controlled the type and amount of wastes generated and, ultimately, released at each of the Sites during the wartime period.

JURISDICTION

3. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (civil action arising under the laws of the United States) and 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (declaratory relief). Jurisdiction is also proper in this Court under 42 U.S.C. §§ 9613(b) and 9613(g)(2) (CERCLA).

VENUE

4. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(1), 1391(c)(2) and 1391(e)(1)(A) and 42 U.S.C. § 9613(b).

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff, MRP Properties Company, LLC (“MRP”), is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Michigan.

6. Plaintiff, Valero Refining Company-Oklahoma (“Valero-OK”), is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Michigan.

7. Plaintiff, Valero Refining Company-Tennessee, L.L.C. (“Valero-TN”), is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

8. Plaintiff, The Premcor Refining Group Inc. (“Premcor”), is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

9. Plaintiff, Valero Refining-Texas, L.P. (“Valero-TX”), is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the State of Texas.

10. Plaintiff, Ultramar Inc. (“Ultramar”), is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nevada.

11. Defendant, the United States of America (“Defendant” or the “Government”), is named for the actions of its departments, agencies and instrumentalities, including but not limited to: the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Defense Supplies Corporation and the Defense Plant Corporation; the War Production Board, including its predecessors, the Office of Production Management and the Supplies Priorities and Allocation Board (collectively, the “War Production Board” or “WPB”); the Petroleum Administration for War, including its predecessors, the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense and Petroleum Coordinator for War (collectively, the “Petroleum Administration for War” or “PAW”); and the Department of the Interior, as successor to the PAW. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(i), the United States may be served as follows: (i) to the United States Attorney for the Eastern

District of Michigan at the U.S. Attorney's Office, 211 W. Fort Street, Suite 2001, Detroit, Michigan 48226; (ii) to the Attorney General of the United States at the U.S. Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20530-0001; and (iii) to the Department of the Interior at the Office of the Solicitor, 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington DC 20240.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. THE BASES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY OVER THE REFINING INDUSTRY.

12. In response to WWII, and in the interest of national defense, the Government wielded broad authority over the entire petroleum refining industry. With comprehensive wartime powers, the Government controlled the operations of the refining industry by issuing regulations, orders and directives; through direct involvement by government personnel; by controls over labor; and by other means, all designed to increase manufacturing outputs of wartime products. Some of these wartime powers were in place well before the United States entered WWII as a combatant following the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

13. The National Defense Act of 1916 and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 each gave to the President the authority to take immediate possession of any manufacturing plant and produce munitions, war products or other materials "as may be required." Under the very real threat of seizure—the Government did, in fact, seize refineries during the wartime period—refineries were

obligated to comply with Government orders to manufacture specific materials and products.

14. In August 1940, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (“RFC”), itself a Government corporation, established several subsidiary corporations to aid in the defense of the nation. The Defense Supplies Corporation (“DSC”) was formed, in part, to buy and sell high-octane aviation gasoline (“avgas”), a new product for which the Government was the primary market. The Defense Plant Corporation (“DPC”) was created to finance, and to construct with Federal funds, facilities for the production of war products including avgas and avgas components. The market created, and the facilities financed and constructed through these Government corporations, led to the expansion, conversion and reconfiguration of privately-owned refinery facilities for the manufacture of war products under the supervision and control of the Government.

15. On May 27, 1941, the President declared a state of Unlimited National Emergency. On the following day, he appointed Interior Secretary Harold Ickes as the Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense and created the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator (“OPC”). The OPC was given the mandate to make petroleum and its products continuously available “in the proper forms, at the proper places[,]” to satisfy both military and civilian requirements. The OPC was the predecessor agency to the PAW.

16. The United States declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941, and on Germany on December 11, 1941. That same month, Congress enacted the First War Powers Act of 1941, granting broad war powers to the President.

17. In January 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9024, which granted unprecedented wartime powers of procurement and production to the WPB. The WPB had the power to impose mandatory policies and procedures for the most effective prosecution of war procurement and materials production.

18. In March 1942, Congress enacted the Second War Powers Act, which granted the President the power to prioritize and allocate any materials that were critical or essential to the war effort. Various materials necessary for the day-to-day operations of the refining industry—such as steel and other materials necessary to repair or replace aging or failing facilities—were strictly limited by the President's broad allocation authority.

19. In December 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9276 to establish the PAW as the successor to the OPC. Executive Order 9276 provided the PAW with broad discretionary authority. The PAW carried out and expanded national plans, policies and objectives for the petroleum industry initiated by the OPC and controlled industry production on a national level to meet wartime demands. The PAW divided the country into districts, which implemented national objectives at a regional level and carried out the administration of orders and

directives. The PAW organized the district offices in the same manner as the PAW's national headquarters, creating district industry committees and specific departments for production, refining, supply and transportation, and distribution and marketing. District offices had a detailed understanding of regional refineries.

20. Both the OPC and later the PAW issued "Recommendations" and "Directives"¹ as necessary to achieve military goals, requiring refineries to alter operations and refinery yields at a moment's notice. The PAW regularly exercised its right to enforce its orders and directives to the petroleum industry and its refineries to ensure the supply of products needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

B. THE GOVERNMENT EXERCISED ITS AUTHORITY TO CONTROL THE REFINING INDUSTRY.

21. Through the PAW, the WPB and other agencies, the Government directed, managed and controlled the operations of the refining industry, such that the entire industry operated as one Government-controlled and integrated enterprise during the wartime period. As A.P. Frame, Director of PAW's Refining Division, told the U.S. Senate shortly after the end of the war, the refining industry "had met every demand of the military for all kinds of petroleum products. The small refiners as well as the larger ones had been required to utilize their productive capacity to the

¹ While the PAW initially issued "Recommendations," in December 1942, the PAW was authorized to issue "petroleum directives" or "petroleum administrative orders," which were more consistent with their scope and purpose to, among other things, direct the production, refining, storage, shipment and distribution of petroleum products.

maximum[.] [I]t had in effect been operated as if its various refineries were component parts of one huge Nation-wide refinery.”

22. More specifically, the Government operated the nation’s refineries by controlling and directing the following, *inter alia*, at the refinery level: (i) the allocation—by type and amount—of crude oil and other feed stocks, without which a refinery could not run; (ii) the procurement priorities to obtain services, equipment and parts required to keep refineries operating; (iii) the types and specifications of the war-related products to be manufactured; (iv) the levels of production for each of those products; (v) the price of the products and the profits made; and (vi) to whom the products would be sold within the Government-controlled supply chain.

23. To ensure the consistent production of prioritized war products, the Government was intimately involved in virtually every aspect of the refineries’ operations, from the raw materials, to the production processes and equipment, to labor issues, and more. Perhaps the only thing the Government did not do was to manually turn the levers and valves at the refineries.

24. Increases in production and other required changes to product yields often came at the expense of overall refinery efficiency and waste management. This was an expected and inherent consequence of the victory-at-all-costs policy of the Government in WWII. For example, during WWII, the WPB controlled approval of the construction of necessary refinery units and equipment. In some instances, it

denied refinery construction projects relating to pollution control that were deemed non-essential to the war effort.

25. The Government also authorized and approved designs for refinery construction and unit conversion projects for the manufacture of war products, which projects altered waste outputs, changed waste management obligations, and/or contemplated using existing refinery waste handling and disposal infrastructure. Moreover, in the process of reviewing, evaluating and authorizing wartime construction and conversion projects, the PAW project analyses show that the Government necessarily contemplated the disposal of waste products inherent in such processes and designs.

26. The unique wartime relationship between the Government and the nation's refineries rose to a level well beyond the Government's regulatory role. The Government intimately involved itself in refinery operations to meet the otherwise unattainable demand for wartime products, particularly avgas. The Government suspended antitrust laws in order to freely coordinate the entire petroleum industry across company lines and required that refineries share intellectual property to maximize production. Refineries that did not comply risked the loss of crude allocations or seizure. As J. Howard Marshall (who served during the war as the OPC's and the PAW's chief counsel and, later, the PAW's assistant deputy administrator) wrote in his autobiography:

Nothing less than a full-fledged partnership between all of government and all of the oil industry gave any promise of making ends meet. Given federal control of supplies from the oil industry and critical materials supplied to that industry – steel, pipe, pumps, chemicals, and equipment for example – it could be done... No statutory authority was needed to coordinate the whole industry, given our control (direct or indirect) of the critical materials without which firms could not long survive. Perhaps it was extralegal, but it was practical.

27. Through comprehensive control, the Government, on a day-to-day basis, operated the nation's refineries, including the Sites that are the subject of this action. The Government's control necessarily extended to the generation of waste and its release into the environment. By creating the waste—and dictating the type and amount of such waste from each given crude oil allocation—the Government contemplated, understood and was necessarily involved in waste operations at each Site. Contamination of the Sites resulted from day-to-day operations and inevitable releases from operating units and other equipment.

28. As the *de facto* operator of the Sites, the Government released hazardous wastes into the environment and disposed, or intentionally arranged for the disposal, of hazardous waste streams into the environment. Through its sweeping control and authority over day-to-day refinery operations, and its unprecedented regulatory authority over the entire petroleum refining industry, the Government possessed or maintained constructive possession of known hazardous waste products involved in Government-controlled manufacturing processes at the refineries.

C. GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF SPECIFIC REFINERY SITES.

29. The various wartime operations conducted under Government control at the Sites resulted in the generation, release and disposal of significant amounts of hazardous wastes. As a result, the Valero Companies have incurred and will continue to incur response costs consistent with the National Contingency Plan.

1. The Leonard Alma Refinery

30. The former Leonard Refineries, Inc. owned and operated a refinery located in Alma, Michigan (the “Leonard Alma Refinery”). During the wartime period, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Leonard Alma Refinery.

31. The Leonard Alma Refinery was subject to the Government’s specific allocations of crude oil. As a small wartime refinery, the Leonard Alma Refinery was particularly susceptible to Government control as the amount of crude oil allocated by the Government dictated the refinery’s product yields. When crude oil allocations were insufficient, the Leonard Alma Refinery was directed to contact the PAW to request supplemental allocations of crude oil. In short, the PAW maintained final control over petroleum inputs (crude oil allocation) at the refinery. By controlling the raw materials available to the refinery (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government effectively controlled the day-to-day operations of the Leonard Alma Refinery.

32. In addition to limiting the amount of crude oil available to the Leonard Alma Refinery, the Government also controlled the type of crude oil allocated. Most refineries in PAW-District II (which included the Leonard Alma Refinery) were equipped to process “sweet” crude oil. As the war progressed, though, the Government required that PAW-District II refineries process “sour” crude oil, which had a higher sulfur content and required additional refining and processing in order to manufacture finished products. Due to its higher sulfur content, sour crude oil was highly corrosive and caused leaks and other problems in equipment designed at the time to process sweet crude oil. By dictating the type and amount of crude oil available to the refinery, and by allocating a type of crude oil that PAW-District II refineries were not equipped to process, the Government impacted the waste profile of the refinery.

33. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Leonard Alma Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the war products and their level of production. For example, the Government directed that the Leonard Alma Refinery “shall not manufacture or blend any civilian gasoline” except in conformity with Government directives. The PAW issued instructions in a telegram requiring the Leonard Alma Refinery to change its operations in order to immediately produce maximum yields of kerosene when that product was in short

supply. The Leonard Alma Refinery expanded its facilities to produce avgas components at the direction of the Government, which authorized the refinery to change its product yields to meet wartime needs. The Leonard Alma Refinery converted its catpoly plant to codimer production, a critical war product necessary in the production of 100-octane avgas for its ability to boost octane levels. By dictating the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs)—and their level of production—the Government necessarily controlled how the refinery operated on a day-to-day basis.

34. In addition to controlling the inputs and outputs at the Leonard Alma Refinery, the Government also directed the prices at which, and the purchasers to whom, products were sold. For example, one contract to supply avgas components (*i.e.*, codimer) to the Standard of Louisiana’s Baton Rouge refinery established that the “price to be paid by Buyer to Seller for the product described is that agreed upon between Seller and Petroleum Administrator for War.” While some negotiation over price occurred during the wartime period, the Government maintained final approvals over wartime product pricing and refiner profits were systematically limited.

35. The Government’s control over the Leonard Alma Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction, management and control over the refinery’s inputs and outputs, the Government not

only knew about but oversaw the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, “losses”) generated (and ultimately released) at the Leonard Alma Refinery. PAW-District II compiled monthly production statistics and submitted a summary of production yields, including “losses,” to PAW’s Headquarters. The Leonard Alma Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Leonard Alma Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

36. Plaintiff MRP purchased the Leonard Alma Refinery in 2008, whose operations had been shut down since 1999, and has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government’s operations of, or from the Government’s arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Leonard Alma Refinery during the wartime period.

2. The Mid-West Alma Refinery

37. The former Mid-West Refineries, Inc. owned and operated a refinery located in Alma, Michigan (the “Mid-West Alma Refinery”). During the wartime

period, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Mid-West Alma Refinery.

38. The Mid-West Alma Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime period. For example, in July 1943, the Mid-West Alma Refinery informed the PAW that it was receiving 500 barrels per day less than its crude oil allocation. As a result, the refinery was forced to notify certain customers that it would be unable to supply gas oils and light-grade fuel oils due to a shortage of crude oil. One intended effect of PAW's crude oil allocations was to control the refinery's product yields and limit the manufacture of certain products that the PAW deemed non-essential to the war effort. By limiting the supply of crude oil and other raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the Mid-West Alma Refinery.

39. In addition to limiting the amount of crude oil available to the Mid-West Alma Refinery, the Government also controlled the type of crude oil allocated. Most refineries in PAW-District II (which included the Mid-West Alma Refinery) were equipped to process "sweet" crude oil. As the war progressed, though, the Government required that PAW-District II refineries process "sour" crude oil, which had a higher sulfur content and required additional refining and processing in order to manufacture finished products. Due to its higher sulfur content, sour crude oil

was also highly corrosive and caused leaks and other problems in equipment designed at the time to process sweet crude oil. By dictating the type and amount of crude oil available to the refinery, and by allocating a type of crude oil that PAW-District II refineries were not equipped to process, the Government impacted the waste profile of the refinery.

40. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Mid-West Alma Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production. For example, the Government directed the Mid-West Alma Refinery to produce avgas components (*i.e.*, codimer) and 80-octane all-purpose military gasoline. The Government also attempted to require the refinery to make 7-0-2 Navy diesel fuel, but it was determined such production would compromise codimer production at the facility. The Government authorized certain product runs, and denied others, depending on changing priorities. By dictating the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs)—and their level of production—the Government necessarily controlled how the refinery operated on a day-to-day basis.

41. The Mid-West Alma Refinery also converted its operations to produce critical war products, particularly codimer. In 1942, the Mid-West Alma Refinery submitted a proposal to the Government to convert an existing catalytic polymerization unit to the production of codimer, which the OPC subsequently

approved. The Mid-West Alma Refinery was also forced to sacrifice production of motor gasoline in order to make the requisite feedstocks necessary to manufacture codimer. Then, in 1945, the Government expressly, though conditionally, authorized the discontinuation of codimer production at the refinery, granting permission to Mid-West to “utilize the units involved in the future as you see fit unless specifically requested to do otherwise.” By authorizing or restricting how refinery equipment would be used during the war, and maintaining final approval authority over all construction projects, the Government assumed responsibility for the waste products and disposal practices inherent in refining operations of the time.

42. In addition to controlling the inputs and outputs at the Mid-West Alma Refinery, the Government also exercised control over the prices at which, and the purchasers to whom, products were sold. For example, the Government reviewed and rejected the cost formula for determining prices at which the Mid-West Alma Refinery could sell codimer to third parties. The PAW also changed the companies to whom Mid-West was authorized and required to supply war products.

43. The Government’s control over the Mid-West Alma Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction, management and control over the refinery’s inputs and outputs, the Government not only knew about but oversaw the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, “losses”) generated (and ultimately released) at the Mid-West Alma Refinery. PAW-District II compiled

monthly production statistics and submitted a summary of production yields, including “losses,” to PAW’s Headquarters. The Mid-West Alma Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Mid-West Alma Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

44. Plaintiff MRP purchased the Mid-West Alma Refinery in 2008, whose operations had been shut down since 1999, and has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government’s operations of, or from the Government’s arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Mid-West Alma Refinery during the wartime period.

3. The Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery

45. The former Roosevelt Oil Company owned and operated a refinery located in Mount Pleasant, Michigan (the “Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery”). During the wartime period, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery.

46. The Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime period. The Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery routinely requested additional allocations of crude oil (and tetra-ethyl lead) from the Government. At one point, C.L. Maguire, President of Roosevelt Oil Company, wrote to the PAW complaining of the desperate shortage of crude oil and its effect on the refinery's outputs. After enumerating his complaints, Maguire noted the company would "of course be good patriots and abide by [PAW's] decision" regarding his request to increase the refinery's crude oil allocation. One intended effect of PAW's crude oil allocations was to control the refinery's product yields and limit the manufacture of certain products that the PAW deemed non-essential to the war effort. By limiting the supply of crude oil and other raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery.

47. In addition to limiting the amount of crude oil available to the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery, the Government also controlled the type of crude oil allocated. Most refineries in PAW-District II (which included the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery) were equipped to process "sweet" crude oil. As the war progressed, though, the Government required that PAW-District II refineries process "sour" crude oil, which had a higher sulfur content and required additional refining and processing in order to manufacture finished products. Due to its higher sulfur

content, sour crude oil was also highly corrosive and caused leaks and other problems in equipment designed at the time to process sweet crude oil. By dictating the type and amount of crude oil available to the refinery, and by allocating a type of crude oil that PAW-District II refineries were not equipped to process, the Government impacted the waste profile of the refinery.

48. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production. The Government authorized certain product runs, and denied others, depending on changing priorities. For example, the Government directed the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery to decrease gasoline yields to make various grades of intermediate products, including kerosene, tractor fuel and diesel fuel. The Government also determined that the crude oil run at the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery was more suited for the production of special naphtha than motor gasoline, and ordered that "gasoline and other products, such as naphthas not used for the testing of carburetors, are to be subordinated to the extent required for the manufacture of this carburetor naphtha." By dictating the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs)—and their level of production—the Government controlled how the refinery operated on a day-to-day basis.

49. The Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery also converted its operations to produce certain products, particularly intermediate products, like kerosene and diesel fuel. Compliance with wartime requests to increase production of intermediate products, and decrease gasoline production, required the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery to shut down a cracking unit. As noted above, the Government also dictated that the refinery produce special naphtha used in testing carburetors. In a letter to the PAW, the refinery noted “how completely we have transformed our operations to the war effort. We do not believe any refinery in the country can show a better percentage of shift from peace time commercial activities to a furtherance of the war effort.” Because the Government dictated these and other changes, the Government controlled day-to-day operations at the refinery.

50. In addition to controlling the inputs and outputs at the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery, the Government also exercised control over the prices at which, and the purchasers to whom, products were sold. The PAW controlled supply chain logistics and maintained authorization power over the sale of war products. While some negotiation over price occurred during the wartime period, profits were routinely limited and the PAW maintained final price approval authority over wartime contracts.

51. The Government’s control over the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction,

management and control over the refinery's inputs and outputs, the Government not only knew about but oversaw the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, "losses") generated (and ultimately released) at the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery. PAW-District II compiled monthly production statistics and submitted a summary of production yields, including "losses," to PAW's Headquarters. The Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

52. Plaintiff MRP purchased the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery in 2008 and has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's operations of, or from the Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Roosevelt Mount Pleasant Refinery during the wartime period.

4. The Bell Ardmore Refinery

53. The former Bell Oil and Gas Company (through its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Ben Franklin Refining Company) owned and operated a refinery

located in Ardmore, Oklahoma (the “Bell Ardmore Refinery”). During the wartime period, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Bell Ardmore Refinery.

54. The Bell Ardmore Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime period. The Bell Ardmore Refinery routinely requested additional allocations of crude oil (and tetraethyl lead) from the Government. The PAW routinely denied these requests, only authorizing allocations in quantities limiting the throughput of the refinery, at least in part as a way to control the refinery’s product runs and limit the manufacture of certain products the PAW deemed non-essential to the war effort. By limiting the supply of crude oil and other raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the Bell Ardmore Refinery.

55. In addition to limiting the amount of crude available to the Bell Ardmore Refinery, the Government also controlled the type of crude oil allocated. Most refineries in PAW-District II (which included the Bell Ardmore Refinery) were equipped to process “sweet” crude oil. As the war progressed, though, the Government required that PAW-District II refineries process “sour” crude oil, which had a higher sulfur content and required additional refining and processing in order to manufacture finished products. Due to its higher sulfur content, sour crude oil was also highly corrosive and caused leaks and other problems in equipment

designed at the time to process sweet crude oil. By dictating the type and amount of crude oil available to the refinery, and by allocating a type of crude oil that PAW-District II refineries were not equipped to process, the Government impacted the waste profile of the refinery.

56. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Bell Ardmore Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and their level of production. For example, the Government directed the Bell Ardmore Refinery to make various grades of avgas, 80-octane all-purpose military gasoline, avgas components (including codimer), kerosene and other products. The Government also authorized certain product runs, and denied others, depending on changing priorities. For example, the Bell Ardmore Refinery was required by the Government to change its operations in order to maximize the production of Navy diesel fuel and kerosene during the wartime period. By dictating the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs)—and their level of production—the Government necessarily controlled how the refinery operated on a day-to-day basis.

57. The Bell Ardmore Refinery also converted its operations to produce critical wartime products, particularly codimer. Such conversions were subject to Government approval before construction could begin. By maintaining final authorization over construction projects, ultimately approving all construction

designs, and allocating critical construction materials during the war, the Government was intimately involved with waste processing and disposal decisions at the refinery.

58. In addition to controlling the inputs and outputs at the Bell Ardmore Refinery, the Government also exercised control over the prices at which, and the purchasers to whom, products were sold. For example, the Government established the formula for determining prices at which the Bell Ardmore Refinery could sell product to third parties in the Government-controlled supply chain. While some negotiation over price occurred during the wartime period, profits were routinely limited and the PAW maintained final price approval authority over wartime contracts.

59. The Government's control over the Bell Ardmore Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction, management and control over the refinery's inputs and outputs, the Government not only knew about but oversaw the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, "losses") generated (and ultimately released) at the Bell Ardmore Refinery. PAW-District II compiled monthly production statistics and submitted a summary of production yields, including "losses," to PAW's Headquarters. The Bell Ardmore Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes

using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Bell Ardmore Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

60. Plaintiff Valero-OK purchased the Bell Ardmore Refinery in 2006 and has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's operations of, or from the Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Bell Ardmore Refinery during the wartime period.

5. The Vickers Potwin Refinery

61. The former Vickers Petroleum Company owned and operated a refinery located in Potwin, Kansas (the "Vickers Potwin Refinery"). During the wartime period, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Vickers Potwin Refinery.

62. The Vickers Potwin Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime period. Specifically, the Vickers Potwin Refinery fell under a series of PAW-District II crude oil allocation orders that authorized crude oil in limited quantities, at least in part, as a way to control refinery product runs and limit the manufacture of certain

products the PAW deemed non-essential to the war effort. By limiting the supply of crude oil and other raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the Vickers Potwin Refinery.

63. In addition to limiting the amount of crude oil available to the Vickers Potwin Refinery, the Government also controlled the type of crude oil allocated. Most refineries in PAW-District II (which included the Vickers Potwin Refinery) were equipped to process “sweet” crude oil. As the war progressed, though, the Government required that PAW-District II refineries process “sour” crude oil, which had a higher sulfur content and required additional refining and processing in order to manufacture finished products. Due to its higher sulfur content, sour crude oil was also highly corrosive and caused leaks and other problems in equipment designed at the time to process sweet crude oil. By dictating the type and amount of crude oil available to the refinery, and by allocating a type of crude oil that PAW-District II refineries were not equipped to process, the Government impacted the waste profile of the refinery.

64. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Vickers Potwin Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production. The Government authorized certain product runs, and denied others, depending on changing priorities. For example, during the war, the

Government directed the Vickers Potwin Refinery to immediately produce “maximum quantities of codimer” to meet increased need for high-octane avgas in the armed forces. By dictating the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs)—and their level of production—the Government necessarily controlled how the refinery operated on a day-to-day basis.

65. The Vickers Potwin Refinery also converted its operations to produce wartime products, including converting its non-selective catpoly plant to the production of codimer. The Government approved the project design and scope, utilizing its final authorization power over steel allocation and construction decisions. As noted in a letter from the PAW, “[s]ince no one has had much experience in manufacturing codimer, the process is one requiring rigid control” Because the Government dictated and granted final approval authorizing this and other changes, the Government controlled day-to-day operations at the refinery.

66. In addition to controlling the inputs and outputs at the Vickers Potwin Refinery, the Government also exercised control over the prices at which, and the purchasers to whom, products were sold. The PAW controlled supply chain logistics and maintained authorization power over the sale of war products. The PAW determined the price at which Vickers Petroleum could sell its codimer and diverted shipments from certain customers to others. For example, the Government diverted

shipments of codimer during the war from Standard Oil (Louisiana) to Standard Oil (California).

67. The Government's substantial control over the Vickers Potwin Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction, management and control over the refinery's inputs and outputs, the Government not only knew about but oversaw the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, "losses") generated (and ultimately released) at the Vickers Potwin Refinery. PAW-District II compiled monthly production statistics and submitted a summary of production yields, including "losses," to PAW's Headquarters. The Vickers Potwin Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Vickers Potwin Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

68. Plaintiff MRP purchased a certain portion of the former Vickers Potwin Refinery in 2008, whose refining operations had been shut down by 1964, and has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's operations of, or from the

Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Vickers Potwin Refinery during the wartime period.

6. The Delta Memphis Refinery

69. The former Delta Refining Company owned and operated a refinery located in Memphis, Tennessee (the "Delta Memphis Refinery"). During the wartime period, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Delta Memphis Refinery.

70. The Delta Memphis Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime period. For example, while the Delta Memphis Refinery required 4,000 barrels of crude oil each day to run at full capacity, the PAW threatened to cut crude oil allocations to fewer than 2,000 barrels per day. Delta notified the PAW that such an allocation would force the plant to shut down completely. An intended effect of the PAW's crude oil allocations was to control the refinery's product yields and limit the manufacture of certain products that the PAW deemed non-essential to the war effort. By limiting the supply of crude oil and other raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the Delta Memphis Refinery.

71. In addition to limiting the amount of crude oil available to the Delta Memphis Refinery, the Government also controlled the type of crude oil allocated. Most refineries in PAW-District II (which included the Delta Memphis Refinery)

were equipped to process “sweet” crude oil. As the war progressed, though, the Government required that PAW-District II refineries process “sour” crude oil, which had a higher sulfur content and required additional refining and processing in order to manufacture finished products. Due to its higher sulfur content, sour crude oil was also highly corrosive and caused leaks and other problems in equipment designed at the time to process sweet crude oil. By dictating the type and amount of crude oil available to the refinery, and by allocating a type of crude oil that PAW-District II refineries were not equipped to process, the Government impacted the waste profile of the refinery.

72. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Delta Memphis Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production. The Government authorized certain product runs, and denied others, depending on changing priorities. For example, Delta estimated losses of \$6,000 per month because the PAW directed Delta to increase the manufacture of residual fuels, but did not allocate sufficient crude oil to allow Delta to manufacture non-essential gasoline products. In August 1943, the Government directed the Delta Memphis Refinery to increase gasoline and distillate fuel yields. The Government also directed the Delta Memphis Refinery that “[a]bsolute maximum amounts of kerosene should be made” to address a short-term wartime deficiency. By dictating

the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs)—and their level of production—the Government necessarily controlled how the refinery operated on a day-to-day basis.

73. The Delta Memphis Refinery also converted its operations to produce wartime products and worked with the Government to expand capacity. Early in the war, the Government “rendered to Delta Refining Company all necessary assistance in securing priorities for still, condenser, exchanger and boiler tubes, together with other materials incidental and necessary to the construction of the additional capacity.” The Government also maintained final approval authority over all wartime construction projects. By maintaining final approval authority over all construction projects and allocating the specific materials necessary for such projects, the Government controlled both the short and long-term scope of refinery operations.

74. In addition to controlling the inputs and outputs at the Delta Memphis Refinery, the Government also exercised control over the prices at which, and the purchasers to whom, products were sold. For example, the Office of Price Administration increased the price of the Tinsley crude oil that comprised the majority of the Delta Memphis Refinery’s crude oil allocation, but refused to also raise the corresponding prices of the wartime products manufactured at the Delta Memphis Refinery. Delta feared these price constraints could put it out of business, but the Office of Price Administration maintained the prices, at least in part, because

the Delta Memphis Refinery was “not an especially important plant, either from a refining or supply standpoint.” The PAW also controlled the companies to whom Delta was authorized and required to supply war products. Through unprecedented control of the entire petroleum industry supply chain, the Government effectively operated the Delta Memphis Refinery, going as far as to set pricing controls and crude oil allocations that could, potentially, drive out of business “unimportant,” smaller refineries like the Delta Memphis Refinery.

75. The Government’s substantial control over the Delta Memphis Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction, management and control over the refinery’s inputs and outputs, the Government not only knew about but oversaw the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, “losses”) generated (and ultimately released) at the Delta Memphis Refinery. PAW-District II compiled monthly production statistics and submitted a summary of production yields, including “losses,” to PAW’s Headquarters. The Delta Memphis Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Delta Memphis Refinery. As

such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

76. Plaintiff Premcor purchased the Delta Memphis Refinery in 2003 and subsequently transferred it to Plaintiff Valero-TN in 2008. Valero-TN has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's operations of, or from the Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Delta Memphis Refinery during the wartime period.

7. The Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery

77. The former Kanotex Refining Company owned and operated a refinery located in Arkansas City, Kansas (the "Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery"). During the wartime period, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery.

78. The Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery was subject to the Government's specific allocations of crude oil and other raw materials. At one point during the wartime period, refinery personnel wrote to the Government regarding the refinery's crude oil allocation: "We cannot make the suggested maximum amounts of critical materials due to this lack of crude. In other words, our crude position is desperate." Without an allocation of crude oil, the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery simply could

not run. By controlling the raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery.

79. In addition to limiting the amount of crude oil available to the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery, the Government also controlled the type of crude oil allocated. Most refineries in PAW-District II (which included the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery) were equipped to process “sweet” crude oil. As the war progressed, though, the Government required that PAW-District II refineries process “sour” crude oil, which had a higher sulfur content and required additional refining and processing in order to manufacture finished products. Due to its higher sulfur content, sour crude oil was also highly corrosive and caused leaks and other problems in equipment designed at the time to process sweet crude oil. By dictating the type and amount of crude oil available to the refinery, and by allocating a type of crude oil that PAW-District II refineries were not equipped to process, the Government impacted the waste profile of the refinery.

80. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production. The Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery produced avgas components at the direction of the Government and entered into a contract to produce 7-0-2 diesel fuel for the Navy. The Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery converted its

operations in order to maximize the production of both Navy diesel fuel and kerosene at various times during the wartime period. By dictating the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs)—and their level of production—the Government necessarily controlled how the refinery operated on a day-to-day basis.

81. The Government also impacted and controlled personnel and labor issues at the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery. For example, the PAW prevented the refinery’s chief engineer from being drafted so that the refinery could continue to produce critical wartime products.

82. The Government’s control over the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction, management and control over the refinery’s inputs and outputs, the Government not only knew about but oversaw the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, “losses”) generated (and ultimately released) at the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery. PAW-District II compiled monthly production statistics and submitted a summary of production yields, including “losses,” to PAW’s Headquarters. The Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Kanotex Arkansas City

Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

83. Plaintiff MRP purchased the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery in 2008, whose refining operations had been shut down since 1996, and has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's operations of, or from the Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Kanotex Arkansas City Refinery during the wartime period.

8. The Worth Blue Island Refinery

84. The former Worth Refining Company owned and operated a refinery located in Blue Island, Illinois (the "Worth Blue Island Refinery"). During the wartime period, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Worth Blue Island Refinery. The Worth Blue Island Refinery was a small refinery, struggling with bankruptcy issues and governed by a trustee, and thus more susceptible to Government control.

85. The Worth Blue Island Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime period. The Worth Blue Island Refinery regularly suffered from insufficient allocations of crude oil (and tetra-ethyl lead) from the Government. The PAW authorized crude oil allocations in quantities limiting the throughput of the refinery, at least in part as a

way to control the refinery's product runs and limit the manufacture of certain products the PAW deemed non-essential to the war effort. The PAW rejected the Worth Blue Island Refinery's request to manufacture avgas, and the refinery was instructed to focus on production of motor gasoline, kerosene, distillates and residual fuels. As a result, the PAW routinely limited the refinery's crude oil allocations. At one point, the Worth Blue Island Refinery was forced to shut down operations due to a lack of crude oil. By limiting the supply of crude oil and other raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the Worth Blue Island Refinery.

86. In addition to limiting the amount of crude oil available to the Worth Blue Island Refinery, the Government also controlled the type of crude oil allocated. Most refineries in PAW-District II (which included the Worth Blue Island Refinery) were equipped to process "sweet" crude oil. As the war progressed, though, the Government required that PAW-District II refineries process "sour" crude oil, which had a higher sulfur content and required additional refining and processing in order to manufacture finished products. Due to its higher sulfur content, sour crude oil was also highly corrosive and caused leaks and other problems in equipment designed at the time to process sweet crude oil. By dictating the type and amount of crude oil available to the refinery, and by allocating a type of crude oil that PAW-

District II refineries were not equipped to process, the Government impacted the waste profile of the refinery.

87. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Worth Blue Island Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production. Specifically, the Government refused to allow the Worth Blue Island Refinery to make various grades of avgas, but frequently directed the refinery to make various types and quantities of motor gasoline, kerosene and other products. The Government also issued directives that required compulsory participation in the Navy 7-0-2 diesel fuel program. The Government authorized certain product runs, and denied others, depending on changing priorities. For example, when the kerosene supply was facing an extreme shortage, the Worth Blue Island Refinery shifted operations almost entirely away from motor gasoline to produce yields of nearly half kerosene and range oil for an entire month. By dictating the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs)—and their level of production—the Government necessarily controlled how the refinery operated on a day-to-day basis.

88. The PAW approved a Worth Blue Island Refinery application for construction of equipment for 80-octane all-purpose military gasoline. When the Worth Blue Island Refinery later attempted to convert its operations to produce

critical war products, particularly 87-octane avgas, the PAW denied the request and instructed the Worth Blue Island Refinery to focus its operations on motor gasoline. By maintaining the final authorization over construction projects and ultimately approving construction designs during the war, the Government assumed responsibility for the waste products and disposal practices inherent in refining operations of the time.

89. The Government's control over the Worth Blue Island Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction, management and control over the refinery's inputs and outputs, the Government not only knew about but oversaw the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, "losses") generated (and ultimately released) at the Worth Blue Island Refinery. PAW-District II compiled monthly production statistics and submitted a summary of production yields, including "losses," to PAW's Headquarters. The Worth Blue Island Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Worth Blue Island Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

90. Plaintiff Premcor purchased the Worth Blue Island Refinery in 1988, whose operations had been shut down since 2001, and has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's operations of, or from the Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Worth Blue Island Refinery during the wartime period.

9. The Gulf Port Arthur Refinery

91. Gulf Oil Corporation ("Gulf") owned and operated the "Gulf Port Arthur Refinery" located in Port Arthur, Texas during the wartime period. At the time, the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery had one of the largest throughput capacities in the nation. Due to its size and capacity, the refinery was of particular interest to the Government in its efforts to control the petroleum supply chain and coordinate wartime manufacturing across the country. As such, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery through various recommendations, directives, orders and other direct involvement during WWII.

92. The Gulf Port Arthur Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime period. For example, in 1943, the PAW told Gulf it was "now directed to limit the total input including crude, casing head, condensate, and other raw materials for your Port Arthur plant to 120,809 barrels per calendar day." One intended effect of PAW's

crude oil allocations and precise throughput limitations was to control the refinery's product yields and limit non-essential products "which, if not controlled, will adversely affect the war program." The Government also limited crude oil allocations with regard to specific refinery needs. For example, Gulf requested permission to run additional crude oil to produce No. 2 fuel oil, but the PAW denied the request, directing Gulf to simply acquire the No. 2 fuel oil from another refiner because "the position of this office has not changed," and "information available to this office indicates there is a great sufficiency of No. 2 oil in your immediate vicinity." By dictating the amount of crude oil and other feed stocks the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery was authorized to run, the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the refinery.

93. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production. Because the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery was capable of manufacturing 100-octane avgas, a critical war product, the Government paid particular attention to the refinery's avgas operations. For example, as the war progressed, the PAW informed Gulf of "an acute shortage of 100 octane avgas" and instructed the refinery to "immediately increase its contribution to the 100 octane program," even if it shifted production away from other important war products. On

numerous occasions, Gulf took steps “at the request and with the approval of [PAW] to produce more aviation gasoline or aviation gasoline constituents or stock.” Government control extended beyond 100-octane avgas, and the Government frequently prioritized other products as well. For example, the Government advised Gulf by telegram to “extract the maximum quantities of whichever of the following products are produced at your plant: 100 and 91 octane number aviation gasoline and components thereof, toluene, butadiene, petroleum synthetics and petroleum coke.” By dictating the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs)—and their level of production—the Government necessarily controlled how the refinery operated on a day-to-day basis.

94. In addition to controlling the inputs and outputs at the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery, the Government also exercised control over the prices at which, and the purchasers to whom, products were sold. For example, the PAW established the price Gulf could charge for avgas. The established price had to “meet two separate standards of measurement: (1) it must be intrinsically low enough to be economical for use under the prevailing circumstances and (2) however high or low it might be, it must be established to our satisfaction that it does not contain any abnormal profit element nor any improper amortization factor.” The PAW also approved the price at which Gulf could sell its codimer products. Overall, the PAW controlled supply

chain logistics and maintained final authorization and approval power over the sale and price of war products.

95. The Government utilized the combination of its extensive war powers and a network of comprehensive contractual arrangements to maintain control over the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery. Because the Government controlled the entire petroleum supply chain and could cut crude oil allocations or seize refineries that resisted Government production orders, refiners had little choice but to enter into contracts with the Government that limited profits and formalized some of the Government's authority over the facility. For example, in 1942, the Government entered into a 100-octane avgas contract with Gulf. The contract called for storage of a standing avgas inventory and facility expansion to meet wartime avgas demand. Additionally, that same year, the Rubber Reserve Company entered into a contract with Gulf to supply feed stock for synthetic rubber production. In accordance with the contract, the Government owned and operated a pipeline that traversed portions of the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery.

96. The Gulf Port Arthur Refinery also converted its facilities to the manufacture of war products, particularly 100-octane avgas. Gulf began to expand avgas production facilities “at the request of [the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War] in the summer of 1941,” before the United States’ formal entrance into WWII. Construction was started without a contract, but as the war progressed and

the Government developed a network of contractual arrangements with various refiners, the Government and Gulf entered into a contract to formalize the construction plans. The Government also controlled the allocation of steel and other necessary construction materials, and maintained final authorization and approval over all construction projects and designs. In addition to total control over the entire upstream and downstream supply chain, by requesting that the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery convert equipment to the manufacture of wartime products and authorizing, approving and controlling the construction of new processes that failed to prevent the release of hazardous waste, the Government effectively disposed of, or intentionally arranged for the disposal of, hazardous wastes during the war.

97. The Government also exercised control over the labor force at Port Arthur. In May 1945, following a dispute between a pipefitter and his foreman, the workers at the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery went on strike for four days. In response, the PAW wrote to Gulf that “the strike on the part of the employees of your Port Arthur Refinery has resulted in extremely serious losses of petroleum products vitally needed by the armed forces... I therefore urge that you do everything within your ability to terminate the work stoppage at once and submit the issues which may be in dispute between you and your employees to those agencies of the government which have been established for the settlement of such disputes.” Ultimately, the Government’s War Labor Board ended the strike, ordering “parties to this dispute to

immediately place the plant back in operation... all striking employees are directed to report for work on regular shift and company is directed to accept them.” Had the War Labor Board not ended the strike, a local newspaper reported it was a “virtual certainty that if the controversy is not settled promptly the Army will move in and take charge of the plan[t].”

98. The Government’s substantial control over the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through control over the refinery’s inputs and outputs, as well as final authorization powers over specific product runs, the Government not only knew about but dictated the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, “losses”) generated at the refinery. PAW identified such “losses” in production sheets, which were generally provided monthly to the refinery to set out expected yields for crude allocations. The Gulf Port Arthur Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

99. Plaintiff Premcor acquired a portion of the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery in 1994 and has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's operations of, or from the Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Gulf Port Arthur Refinery during the wartime period.

10. The Eastern States Houston Refinery

100. The former Eastern States Petroleum Company owned and operated a refinery located in Houston, Texas (the "Eastern States Houston Refinery"). During the wartime period, the Government exercised substantial day-to-day control over the operations of the Eastern States Houston Refinery. The Government also owned portions of the facility during the war, including avgas manufacturing facilities, easements, pipelines, tankage and other equipment.

101. The Eastern States Houston Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime period. By controlling the supply of crude oil and other raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government necessarily controlled the day-to-day operations of the Eastern States Houston Refinery.

102. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Eastern States Houston Refinery during the wartime period, with a focus on maximizing the refinery's output of aviation

gasoline. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production.

103. In addition to controlling the inputs and outputs at the Eastern States Houston Refinery, the Government also exercised control over the prices at which, and the purchasers to whom, products were sold. For example, per a Government inspector, if Eastern States was “directed by PAW to sell base stock purchased by their Government-owned alkylation unit to some other refinery, it [was] not sold on its actual cost of production, but on a fixed price set by PAW.” The PAW controlled supply chain logistics and maintained final authorization and approval power over the sale and price of war products.

104. The Government utilized the combination of its extensive war powers and comprehensive contractual arrangements to maintain control over the Eastern States Houston Refinery. Because the Government controlled the entire petroleum supply chain and could cut crude oil allocations or seize refineries that resisted Government production orders, refiners had little choice but to enter into contracts with the Government that limited profits and formalized some of the Government’s authority over the facility. For example, the Government entered into a series of 100-octane aviation gasoline contracts with Eastern States because “the production of 100-octane aviation gasoline and other aviation gasoline conforming to the specifications provided ... and the expansion of refining capacity for such

production within the United States are important to the interest of the National Defense Program of the Government of the United States.” The contracts allowed the Government to set and adjust pricing, direct which suppliers of charge stocks and avgas components Eastern States could purchase from, control the delivery of finished products to other locations or refineries, and granted the Government rights to purchase all of the avgas produced at the facility.

105. The aviation gasoline contracts included a leasing agreement whereby the Government acquired property from Eastern States and then leased the property back to Eastern States to operate an avgas plant. Under the contract, Eastern States was obligated to construct and operate the Defense Plant Corporation-owned aviation gasoline facilities that made up Plancor 911. Per PAW’s George Parkhurst, Plancor 911 was “built in conjunction with” Eastern States’ existing refinery, was integrated into refinery equipment through various pipelines and required feed stock from the Eastern States Houston Refinery in order to produce aviation gasoline. The Government owned the rights of way where pipelines connected the Plancor to the main refinery. The Government also furnished storage tanks to meet the entire storage requirement for avgas produced at the facilities, releasing Eastern States from any obligation to furnish its own tankage for avgas operations. As such, the Government is a former owner and operator of the integrated DPC avgas plant and

Eastern States Houston Refinery, including pipelines, rights of way, storage tankage and other equipment used during the war.

106. The Government also owned a second Plancor at the Eastern States Houston Refinery during the war, Plancor 1534, which was approximately 20 acres in size and located within the boundaries of the original Eastern States Houston Refinery. In constructing Plancor 1534, the Rubber Reserve Company (a Government corporation and subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation) authorized the conversion of existing refinery equipment to the manufacture of butadiene, and the DPC authorized Eastern States to purchase up to \$500,000 in machinery, materials and equipment “suitable for the manufacture of butadiene in the name and for the account of DPC.” The DPC approved each purchase order relating to the construction of Plancor 1534. The ten-building Plancor 1534 was constructed “in accordance with plans and specifications under the supervision of the [DPC].” On December 5, 1942, the Government and Eastern States entered into a leasing agreement for Plancor 1534. Before the Plancor was completed, however, the DPC was forced to suspend construction work. Ultimately, Plancor 1534 manufactured C-4 cut feedstock during the war, but the facilities “were never employed to capacity since [the] purification plant was never finished.”

107. Eastern States converted facilities and was forced to shift operations at the Houston Refinery to meet war product demands. The Government maintained

final approval authority over all wartime construction and conversion projects. The Government also controlled steel allocations necessary for facility conversion projects, and allocated repurposed, low-quality metals that were purchased second-hand and subject to corrosion problems. The DPC also approved Eastern States' construction contracts with various contractors. Specifically, the construction of Plancor 1534 included the conversion of an existing cracking plant into a butadiene manufacturing plant, which required pouring new foundations and dismantling or reconditioning equipment. At Plancor 911, the Government arranged for Eastern States to construct the 100-octane avgas equipment necessary to meet wartime demands. The Government, through its authority to control allocations of necessary construction materials and as an owner of the land during the time of construction, approved of and moved forward with Plancor facility designs despite waste generation inherent in operations and the inadequacy of waste disposal designs. Because the Government was intimately involved in construction and conversion projects at the refinery, the Government was directly involved in waste operations and disposal at the site.

108. In addition to allocating construction materials and approving designs for construction projects generally, certain Government projects were for the specific purpose of waste management and disposal. The Eastern States Houston Refinery had significant corrosion issues, of which the Government was well aware.

Plancor 911 required dozens of repair and replacement projects to address corrosion problems. For example, during the war, in order to better contain releases it was “necessary to install a protective liner in the isomerization reactor column because of severe corrosion.” Surface water drainage at the Eastern States Houston Refinery was inadequate during the war and “an expensive additional outfall to the ship channel was constructed to take care of excess surface water disposal.” These projects demonstrate that the Government approved, authorized, supervised and directed the construction of projects related to releases of hazardous substances, waste management practices and actual waste disposal.

109. The operation of the Government-owned avgas Plancor 911 changed the waste profile of the Eastern States Houston Refinery. The Plancor was designed without any provision to treat or dispose of the 60 barrels/day of acid polymer waste. With the acid polymer waste mixed into the waste stream, Eastern States could not recover and re-run slop oil from the Plancor 911 separator. As a result, Eastern States had to store this slop oil instead of re-running it, as was the practice at the main refinery. Eastern States requested permission from the PAW to sell this acid polymer-contaminated slop oil, but the PAW required Eastern States to dispose of the slop oil from Plancor 911 at the main refinery (known as Plant 1), writing that “we do not doubt but that you would prefer to dispose of this stock elsewhere as you have mentioned before, but the Defense Plant was built in conjunction with your

refinery in order to take advantage of the facilities in that refinery. The recovery of slop oils, which is a necessary function in any refinery, can only be handled in Plant 1 because Plant 2 [the avgas Plancor] is not equipped for such operations, the facilities being already available in the existing refinery.” The PAW further informed Eastern States that slop oil should not be “burned in Plant 2 and under no circumstances should slop disposition interfere with maximum production of 100 octane.” These statements by George Parkhurst, PAW’s Assistant Director of Refining, are indicative of the Government’s policy to intentionally build Federally-owned wartime facilities at or adjoining petroleum refineries in order to use existing refinery waste handling infrastructure, and thereby avoid constructing separate facilities for managing wastes from the Federal facilities, even when it was known that the additional waste load would negatively impact existing refinery waste handling and disposal systems.

110. The Government also exercised control over labor at the Eastern States Houston Refinery. The Government contracted with Eastern States to finance the necessary training of refinery personnel hired to operate the avgas Plancor located on Government-owned land during the war. A Government loan for training employees was paid back with a portion of the sales price of war products. During the war, the Government’s War Labor Board established average wage rates for employees at the refinery’s Plancor facilities. Finally, in at least some

circumstances, the DPC reviewed, evaluated and approved, upon PAW's recommendation, employee salaries.

111. The Government also conducted inspections of the refinery through the Bureau of Budget and U.S. Army. These on-site inspections allowed the Government to supervise, oversee and review operations at the refinery, including waste management and disposal operations. The Government was aware of and involved in waste management and disposal operations and decisions, as Government inspections noted numerous corrosion issues that caused equipment shutdowns.

112. Through its day-to-day control over operations of the Eastern States Houston Refinery, including those directly related to waste, the Government acted as an operator of the facility. As an owner of portions of the facility, the Government actually or constructively possessed hazardous materials stored in and/or released from Government equipment or located on Government land at the Eastern States Houston Refinery. The Government disposed of, or intentionally arranged for the disposal of, hazardous waste during the war. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

113. Plaintiff Valero-TX acquired the Eastern States Houston Refinery in 1986 and has since incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up

contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's ownership and operations of, or from the Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Eastern States Houston Refinery during the wartime period.

11. The Caminol Hanford Refinery

114. The former Caminol Company owned and operated a refinery located in Hanford, California (the "Caminol Hanford Refinery"). During the wartime period, the Government exercised day-to-day control over the operations of the Caminol Hanford Refinery.

115. The Caminol Hanford Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime period and experienced delays in receiving those supplies. Without timely allocations of crude oil and other supplies, the Caminol Hanford Refinery simply could not run. By controlling the raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the Caminol Hanford Refinery.

116. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Caminol Hanford Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production. Specifically, the Caminol Hanford Refinery produced avgas and alkylation feed at the direction of the Government. Upon confirmation of the refinery's ability to produce avgas, the Government requested that Caminol

immediately rearrange its yields to maximize production of critical war products. In fact, the Government requested that the Caminol Hanford Refinery limit the production of more profitable motor gasoline in order to maximize production of avgas and residual fuel. The Government “appreciate[d] the fact that the refining companies [were] being asked to absorb a reduced profit by doing so.”

117. In addition, the Caminol Hanford Refinery converted its operations to the production of wartime products, submitting proposals to the PAW for authorization and approval of such projects. Specifically, the Caminol Hanford Refinery converted equipment to make more butanes, constructed equipment to produce naphtha, and remodeled its cracking furnace, all of which was subject to PAW authorizations. The PAW reviewed designs for these construction plans and approved the changes. By reviewing, approving and maintaining final authorization over construction plans at the refinery, the Government assumed responsibility for the waste products and disposal practices inherent in these operations.

118. The Government’s control over the Caminol Hanford Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction, management and control over the refinery’s inputs and outputs, the Government not only knew about but oversaw the amount and type of wastes (*i.e.*, “losses”) generated (and ultimately released) at the Caminol Hanford Refinery. The PAW identified such “losses” in monthly production sheets. The Caminol Hanford Refinery

experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Caminol Hanford Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

119. Plaintiff Ultramar (f/k/a The Caminol Company, Ltd.) constructed the Caminol Hanford Refinery in the 1930s, whose operations have been shut down since 1985. More recently, Ultramar has incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's operations of, or from the Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Caminol Hanford Refinery during the wartime period.

12. The Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery

120. The former Caminol Company also owned and operated a refinery located in Santa Fe Springs, California (the "Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery"). During the wartime period, the Government exercised substantial day-to-day control over the operations of the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery.

121. The Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery was subject to specific Government allocations of crude oil and other raw materials during the wartime

period and, like the Caminol Hanford Refinery, experienced delays in receiving those supplies. Without timely allocations of crude oil and other supplies, the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery simply could not run. By controlling the raw materials (*i.e.*, the inputs), the Government controlled the day-to-day operations of the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery.

122. The Government also directed and controlled the products manufactured (*i.e.*, the outputs) at the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery during the wartime period. Such control extended to the type and specifications of the products and the level of production. In fact, the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery changed more than 80% of its production “into uses essential to the war effort[,]” including avgas and avgas blending stock manufactured at the direction of the Government. As noted above, the Government requested that Caminol limit the production of more profitable motor gasoline at the Santa Fe Springs Refinery in order to maximize production of critical wartime products.

123. The Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery, also at the request of the Government, installed specific equipment and facilities to make various grades of avgas and alkylation feed and naphtha blending stock as needed by the Government. PAW maintained final authorization over wartime construction projects and approved designs. Specifically, the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery installed facilities to make 91-octane avgas and aviation fuel base stock, constructed a

reforming unit to make naphtha, and remodeled its cracking unit. By reviewing, approving and maintaining final authorization over construction plans at the refinery, the Government assumed responsibility for the waste products and disposal practices inherent in these operations.

124. The Government's substantial control over the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery extended to hazardous waste generation, releases and disposal. Through direction, management and control over the refinery's inputs and outputs, the Government not only knew about but directed the amount and type of acceptable wastes (*i.e.*, "losses") generated at the refinery. PAW identified such "losses" in monthly production sheets. The Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery experienced losses in different ways, some of which took the form of normal releases from 1940-era equipment and operating units or through disposal of process wastes using typical methods of the time. Regardless, by dictating the production of war products, which necessitated changes in refining processes, the Government controlled and acted as an operator of the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery. As such, the Government is responsible for the releases and disposal, or for arranging for the disposal, of the hazardous wastes generated during such time.

125. Plaintiff Ultramar (f/k/a The Caminol Company, Ltd.) purchased and/or constructed the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery in the 1930s. More recently, Ultramar has incurred and will continue to incur response costs in cleaning up

contamination resulting, at least in part, from the Government's operations of, or from the Government's arranging for the disposal of hazardous wastes at, the Caminol Santa Fe Springs Refinery during the wartime period.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF:

Response Cost Recovery under CERCLA 107(a),
(42 U.S.C. § 9607(a))

126. Paragraphs 1 - 125 are incorporated herein by reference.
127. Section 107(a) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a), provides, *inter alia*:

Notwithstanding any other provision of rule of law, and subject only to the defenses set forth in subsection (b) of this section –

 - (1) the owner and operator of a vessel or a facility,
 - (2) any person who at the time of disposal of any hazardous substance owned or operated any facility at which such hazardous substances were disposed of,
 - (3) any person who by contract, agreement, or otherwise arranged for disposal or treatment, or arranged with a transporter for transport for disposal or treatment, of hazardous substances owned or possessed by such person, by any other party or entity, at any facility or incineration vessel owned or operated by another party or entity containing such hazardous substances, and
 - (4) any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous substances for transport to disposal or treatment facilities, incineration vessels or sites selected by such person, from which there is a release, or a threatened release which causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance, shall be liable for --

...

(B) any other necessary costs of response incurred by any other person consistent with the national contingency plan...

The amounts recoverable in an action under this section shall include interest on the amounts recoverable under subparagraphs [(B)].

128. Defendant is a “person” within the meaning of CERCLA § 101(21), 42 U.S.C. § 9601(21).

129. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that there have been releases and threatened releases of “hazardous substances,” within the meaning of section 101(22) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601(22), at or near the Sites. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that the releases or threatened releases are ongoing.

130. All releases of hazardous substances have occurred at a “facility” within the meaning of CERCLA § 101(9), 42 U.S.C. § 9601(9).

131. Plaintiffs have incurred and will incur necessary costs of response pursuant to CERCLA §107(a), 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a), consistent with the NCP 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(4), as a result of releases and/or threatened releases (within the meaning of CERCLA § 101(22), 42 U.S.C. § 9601(22)) of hazardous substances at and from the Sites.

132. Defendant is a covered person defined in CERCLA § 107(a)(1), (2), (3), and/or (4), 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(1 – 4). Defendant is therefore jointly and severally liable for all response costs incurred or to be incurred by Plaintiffs.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF:

Declaratory Relief Under CERCLA § 113(g)(2)(42 U.S.C. § 9613(g)(2))
and the Declaratory Judgment Act(28 U.S.C. § 2201)

133. Paragraphs 1 - 132 are incorporated herein by reference.

134. CERCLA § 113(g)(2), 42 U.S.C. § 9613(g)(2), provides in pertinent part: In any action described in this subsection the court shall enter a declaratory judgment on liability for response costs or damages that will be binding on any subsequent action or actions to recover further response costs or damages.

135. The Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a), further states: In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction... any court of the United States, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration.

136. An actual controversy now exists between Plaintiffs and Defendant in that Plaintiffs contend that Defendant is a party liable under CERCLA § 107(a), 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a) for all response costs incurred and to be incurred by Plaintiffs in connection with the release or threatened release of hazardous substances at or around the Sites.

137. Plaintiffs seek a judicial declaration of rights with respect to the Defendant pursuant to CERCLA § 113(g)(2), 42 U.S.C. § 9613(g)(2), and 28 U.S.C. § 2201, binding the Defendant in any subsequent action or actions to recover further response costs or other damages incurred by Plaintiffs, as appropriate and in the interest of justice.

PRAAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendant as follows:

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

For payment of all necessary costs of response, removal and/or remedial action costs, costs of abatement and liability incurred by Plaintiffs as a result of any release or threatened release of hazardous substances at the Sites.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

For a declaratory judgment that Defendant is jointly and severally liable for all (or some portion) of any costs, damages and liability Plaintiffs may incur as a result of any release or threatened release of hazardous substances at the Sites.

ON ALL CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

- a. For Plaintiffs' costs of suit herein;
- b. For interest on any money judgment;
- c. For Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees; and

d. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just or equitable.

Dated: July 5, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

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